

position in the shells, while under observation on the stage of the microscope, that it is by means of the adhesion and contraction of the pseudopodia, that the animal drags itself along a fixed body.

I hope I have not misunderstood the observation of my respected fellow-labourer, by supposing it more absolute than he intended it; but, at all events, the facts above recorded may possess an intrinsic interest sufficient to warrant their publication.

XXXVII.—*Note on the Presence of the Fossil genus Isodonta, Buv., in the English Jurassic Rocks.* By JOHN LYCETT, Esq.

To James Buckman, Esq., Hon. Sec. to the Cotteswold Naturalists' Club.

DEAR SIR,

Will you have the goodness to communicate to the Club, at their next meeting, that we may claim the genus *Isodonta*, Buv. (*Sowerbya*, D'Orb.), as an addition to the fauna of the English Jura?

The sole species hitherto described is the *Isodonta Deshaysea*, Buv., from the ferruginous Oolite of the Oxfordian beds of the Department of the Meuse. Recently, my good friend Mr. Leckenby presented me with a fine specimen of the so-called *Cucullæa triangularis*, Phill., from the Cornbrash of Scarborough. The resemblance in the general aspect of this shell to the *Isodonta* of Buvignier was at once apparent; but it was only upon an inspection of specimens in the British Museum, collected by M. Tesson, that their identity with the Yorkshire shell became a conviction to my mind. Individual specimens vary in their elongation and in the degree of angularity at their infero-posterior extremity: little differences of this kind form the sole distinction between the British fossil and that of the Meuse, and the Normandic specimens in the Museum differ from each other at least to an equal extent. The *Cucullæa triangularis*, Phill. Geol. York. i. tab. 3. fig. 31, is from the Coralline Oolite of Malton; it is somewhat less elongated than my Cornbrash specimen, and agrees more nearly with the figures of Buvignier, 'Paléont. de la Meuse,' Atlas, pl. 10. figs. 30-35, except that the figure of Phillips is somewhat more inequilateral from the shortness of the posterior slope: in the Cornbrash specimen, as in those from Normandy and from the Meuse, this feature is less conspicuous; but there can be no doubt that the anterior side is always somewhat more produced than the other; the surface is smooth, but with two distant, and strongly-marked

folds of growth. The very tumid figure and incurved umbones are the external characters whereby it may be distinguished from *Tancredia*; the test is likewise thicker than in the latter genus. At present it does not seem that the Cornbrash shell can be separated as a species either from that of the Yorkshire Coralline Oolite, from the Normandic specimens, or from those figured by Buvignier from the Department of the Meuse; but it is desirable that additional British examples of this rare form should be examined. I need hardly suggest to you the expediency of making a rigorous search in the Cornbrash and the Kelloway rock of the vicinity of Cirencester; and believe me to remain, dear Sir,

Yours, &c.,
JOHN LYCETT.

Minchinhampton, October 19, 1857.

XXXVIII.—*Descriptions of new Ceylon Coleoptera.*

By JOHN NIETNER, Colombo, Ceylon.

[Continued from p. 282.]

Tribe CRATOCERIDÆ.

Oosoma, n. g., N.

♂ Corpus ovatum, subconvexum, glabrum. Caput transversim sub-orbiculare, robustum; oculis magnis, ovatis, parum prominulis. Mentum profunde emarginatum, lobis extus rotundatis, apice sub-obtusis, dente minimo, obtuso. Ligula submembranacea minima, angustata, paraglossis maximis, connatis, ligulam totam amplectentibus, apice leviter sed abrupte et sat profunde emarginatis. Palpi art. ult. ovato, apice abruptius angustato leviterque truncato. Clypeus subsemilunariter emarginatus. Labrum transversum, profundius angulate emarginatum, angulis anter. rotundatis, lateribus angulato-rotundatum. Mandibulæ parvæ, validæ, edentatæ, inter med. et apic. arcuatæ. Antennæ robustæ, thoracis med. parum superantibus, art. 1 et 11 subæqualibus, 2-10 parum brevioribus, subæqualibus, 1-3 basi angustatis, reliquis ovatis, 5-11 leviter depressis. Thorax transversus, capite parum latior, basi quadratus, apicem versus leviter angustatus, antice vix emarginatus, postice leviter bisinuatus, elytris fortiter applicatus. Elytra basi quadrata, thoracis latitudine, apice oblique subtruncata, striata. Pedes validi fortiterque armati, subæquales; tibiis costatis, ant. sat profunde emarginatis, apicem versus dilatatis, 4 post. apice 4-calcaratis; tarsis art. 1-4 gradatim minoribus, ant. leviter dilatatis, art. 1° cylindrico-trigono, 2-4 trigonis, post. art. 1-4 subtus longitudinaliter biserratis.

Interesting insects, apparently nearly allied to *Nothopus*, of an appearance which easily distinguishes them from any other